GREAT BATTERS OF TWO GENERATIONS CONTRASTED.

Figures From Which the Slugging Stars of the Early Days May be Compared With the Skillful Hitters of the Last Baseball Decade.

BY J. B. SHERIDAN.

It is very much of a habit, a deal of a among the ardent discussers of baseball, particularly the old-line fauntics. who were quite as familiar with the stars To's as they are with those of the "36's, to strenuously, vigorously, violently, often viciously, debute the merits of the players of long ago, as compared with those

subject of fertile discussion. The natural improvement and advance of baseball is never a tedious topic among those who love the game. It is but reasonable that the old-timers should eling to the stars of their day, it is not a very remote day, while the boys of the new school as natursliy favor the players of to-day. Happily, baseball is so young that most of us have had an opportunity of seeing the first generation of players perform.

ration of players perform.

A baseball generation is a decade. The game had its birth about 1876, hence it is three generations old. The Duniaps, Barneses, George Washington Bradleys, Lip Pikes, Al McKinnons, Silver Flints, McCormicks, Spaidings and Ansons were all of the first generation. Mike Kelly, Clarkson, Keefe, Curt Weich, Boger Conjuct. Brouthers, Ewing, Denny, Glasscock were the leaders of the second generation, though Anson must be also figured among them. Keeler, Burkett, Delehanty, Ruste are some of the stars of the third and present generation of baseball. Anson and ent generation of baseball. Anson and Brouthers came very close to being stars of three generations, their term of fine play extending from 1855 to 1895, covering the entire ten years of the second, the last five years of the first and tire five years of the third. A truly wonderful record.

third. A traiy wonderful record.

Discussion of playing merit covers every department of the game-nitring, fielding and pitching. The hitters atways had, always will have, the call on greatness. They are remembered longer and more thoroughly than great fielders or pitchers. The feats

ways will have, the end on greathess. The feats are remembered longer and more thoroughly than great fielders or pitchers. The feats of the slugger are dear to the hearts of the stager are dear to the hearts of the fans. The most popular story of haseball is "He stood at the plate, three on bases, two out, two strikes and three balls, three runs needed to win and then."

For the benefit of enthusiastic fanatics, old and young. The Republic has compaled the appended tables, which may be used in striking a comparison between the speed and power of the great old litters, with the skillful young batters of to-day. It is true that the statistics are compiled from hatting averages, and any baseball averages are but poor indications of a player's merit. Yet, they are all posterity has got to make such comparison by. They may be faulty material, but they are the best obtainable.

The test of averages applied to eight of

such comparison by. They may be lainly material, but they are the best obtainable.

Test of Averages.

The test of averages applied to eight of the most famous batters of the old school, covering a period of seven years, a well-chosen epoch embracing the halcyon days of their baseball career. A similar test of latter-day hitters results slightly in favor of the up-to-date player. The periods of comparison were chosen not only to give the players a good chance to show at their best, but were also chosen as that conditions which governed the hitting of old and new players should, as far as possible, resemble each other closely. It would be manifestly unfair to contrast batting averages made off underhand pitching—made when batters could call for the kind of ball they wanted, when four strikes prevailed, with those made under latter-day rules. We find that the periods chosen, 1831 to 1889, inclusive, for the veterans, and 1881 to 1889, inclusive, for the youngsters, are just and proper and that comparison can be made under them with facility, intelligence and justice to both sides of the question.

Upon investigation we find that conditions governing the game at the two periods from which the figures are taken were much the same. As a general statement it may be said that the batter of today is very slightly, hardly more than 5 per cent, better than his predecessor of the eighties. Change of pitching and fielding conditions taken into consideration, it may be said that the batter of to-day has not very much more to contend with than he of the last decade.

The figures prove that William Keeler of

he last occase.

The figures prove that William Keeler of rooklyn is the createst batter known to asebail. Averages say this and few base-all players, the best judges of a player's erit, will dispute them. When it is said belower the control of t baseball. And the best judges of the ball players, the best judges of the ball players, the best judges of it is said merit, will dispute them. When it is said merit, will dispute them. The word of prothat Burkett of St. Louis and Penemany of Philadelphia come next, no word of protest will be heard from the best judges. Seven years playing, every year of which has seen these three men at the very top of the batting list, have taught them this. These three great hitters have a better general average on seven years than the leading hitter of the old guard. Dan Exquithers.

Brouthers.

But for a sad accident to his knee last year, a fourth man, Billy Hamilton, would also lead the best man of the old timers. The Imposing averages of Keeler, Burkett and Delehanty is the most impressive feature of the tables. They show that only once in his current of seven years, has either man batted less than 350, and then hit of your related less than 350, and then

pionship. In seven years Burkett never fell lower than fifth among 290 batters, Dele-hanty never lower than eighth. Only once was Keeler farther away than sixth, and that was in his first year in the League. Their averages might vary in figure, but they were always at the loss. Unquestion

Great Hitters of the Early Days.

Turning to the leakers of the velocial rigade we find a similar state of individual Furning to the leaders of the veictan brigade we find a smallar state of individual superiority existing. In making his grand average of Jac for seven years. Dan Broathers never was lower than binth, was twice first, and, counting 1898 and 1891, was four times first in a major league. Only twee first, and, counting 1898 and 1891, was four times first in a major league. Only twee first, and, counting 1898 and 1891, was four times first in a major league. Only twee first, and received the hit below J50 in all that period. Au-500 was never worse than twelfth in his time. In five evants play in the American Association of Neill was never worse than fourth, was twice first, twice second and once third. The record shears that he was not the batter sentiment, and particularly sentiment in St. Leaus, credits him with being, for only once in his life did be hit over J50. Then his stupendons average of 482, the largest ever made in a major league, gave him his position among great bitters. In that year a base on balls counted as a base hit, which explains the heavy batting of the season. Itali players say that O'Neill never could hit a low ball and that after the privilege of calling for a high or low ball was taken away from hatters he never could hit a lick. Certainly his yearly performances do not compare lavorably with those of our or Browning, the other great sluggers of the association, not to speak of Brouthers and Anson, the mighty hitters of the National League, the other major association of the period.

The fact that Tip O'Neill but once in his life batted as high as Burkeit's worst year is an object leason in comparing the latters of the iwo generations.

Comparison of Two Schools.

Comparing the leaders of both decades i may be said that the condition under which they performed were about, if not exactly, even. It is true that Keeler and which they performed exactly, even. It is true that Keeler and I his followers much their average bitting against a pitcher who stood five feet firther away than did the twirlers whom Brouthers and Anson faced, also that instead of using a hap, step and jump, a highex to mineuver in, or employing contents magnet motions to disconcert the fusing manual motions to disconcer the batter, the pitcher of the 3% was restricted to a small slab for his theater of opera-tions and was compelled to be very simple in his arm motion. I requestionably the ad-dition of five feet to the pitching distance aided the hatter. On the other hand, the introduction of

Comparison of Two Schools.

on the other hand, the introduction of over, mitts, etc., retarded hitting and so offset whatever advantage the singrer pht have gained by the removal of the teher. Above all, the slugger of the early ys was allowed to hit the ball when and tere he pleased, something men of the eler era have not been permitted to do, illitul, prearranged and preconcerted. where he pleased, something men of the Keeler era have not been permitted to do. Skillful, prearranged and preconcerted hitting—the batsman being oblised to hit to help a runner no matter how had the ball was—takes some advantage away from the hitters of to-day. No doubt if Keeler and Burkett could hit when and where they listed they would do better.

Advocates of the old-school sluggers claim that Keeler and Burkett make hits on many infield balls that Brouthers and Anson would not run out. True enough. Yet in the days of Anson and Brouthers was closer up and infield hits that a runner cannot new beat to first would be hits. On the same basis, the infield being closer in, and without gloves or mitts, a hard hit ball had a better chance to get away than it had then, when third basemen and shortstops played deep. Since the pitcher was moved back the hitting has been harder to these positions. Old St. Louismans will recollect how Arile Latham used to tip his cap and kiss his fingers to sizzling grounders which Wallace or Cross Low gobble without turning a hair. Some of them will especially remember Latham ducking a hot one Anson sent to him in an exciting world's championship game in 1886. Cross would have eaten it. This is a case in point.

The introduction of the catcher's mitt helped the pitcher a lot and hurt the bat-

asset in point.

The introduction of the catcher's mitt helped the pitcher a lot and hurt the batter's chances. In the old days when a catcher had very sore hands, which was frequently, his pitcher would have to go easy and use little speed or curve. When the mitt came he was free to throw his arm off in his effort to fool the hitters.

General Individual Average Higher.

General Individual Average Higher.

Above all, the general average of men playing ball then was not equal to that of to-day. To be sure, thore were the stars, Keefe, Welch, Carruthers, Foutz, Clarkson in the box, Kelly, Benett and Ewing backing them: Dunlap, McPhee, Barnes McKinnion in the Infield; Welch, Fogarty, Johnston in the outfield, but they shone like rich jewels in a clay bank. Nowadays there are ten good fielders for the one there was then. Not that they are any better naturally, but the mitt and the glove gives them great advantages. naturally, but the mitt and the glove gives them great advantages.

Furthermore, players did not study each other, did not know each other's wesknesses, as they do now. Pitcher's were not up to all a leater's weak points, helders did not "play for him," catchers did not "work" him. Of course, there were exceptions, Keefe, Welch, Carrathers, but the exceptions were the rule. So on the whole, it may be said that the batter of the '80 a had bit the less of his successor of the 'We at

Seven Years' Record of Famous Veteran Hitters.

(Compiled from Official Batting Averages.)

Batter.	1887.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1587.	1888.	1889.	Average for Seven Years,
D. Brouthers	1.	2005	,258	37.	.419	.396	.373	.575
•J. O'Neill			243	2.5	1.	.53	.337	332
D. Orr	3006	112	.265	.248	S. 493	.583	325	.553
H. Stovey	359	494	.512	.217	40.7	.218	,200	,553
A. C. Auson	12.	.237	.710	2 27i	.421	.343	,311	.317
P. Browning	4.	E. 341	.567	21. 242	.471	.313	37.	.343
R. Cenner	361	5.	.271	:24	.383	10. .201	10 216	.341
*S. Thompson	****		9. ,316	,31s	.4/m	18. .781	22.	.231
			-					-

O'Neill did not earn an association balting average until 1885, hence has only five years given above. In computing his average, the years 1899 and 1891 are reckoned instend. The same holds good in the case of Thompson, who is also reckoned on seven years, though only five are detailed above.

Seven Years Record of Great Latter-Day Batters.

(Compiled from Official Batting Averages.)

Batter.	188C	1894.	190%.	1896.	1897.	1858.	1850.	Average for Seven Years.
W. Krelet	22.	.367	.291	,392	L.	1.	.378	,393
J. Burkett	372	257	1.	110	,382	.355	400	.384
E. Delehanty	8.	400	.390	3.	377	8. ,334	.408	.583
W. Hamilton	.25	.338	5. ,390	.383	18. .344	.367	.306	.787
J. McGraw	.77.	767.	32	12.	87. .336	8. ,234	.250	.219
G. Pavis	4.	345	33.	44	9.	594	13. .248	.315
·F. Clarke	****	117.	17. 354	23. .327	2. .406	16. 318	14. .348	. 236
E. McKean	.29 25	71	.00 .714	.342	168. .278	39.	.281	.329
*Fred Charke did not play six years' work.	in the	Leagu	e until	1894. 8	o his a	verage	is co	mputed on

perior as a generally regarded as his superior as a general litter. The figures disprove this and prove that barring one very phenomenal year, 1887. O'Neill was only a good hitter at best, while Orr was a great of the beit and below the shoulder.

Pete Browning, the celebrated "Ole Pete" of Louisville, was also generally regarded as a hard but erratic hitter, not at all O Neill's equal. But it will be seen that Browning has a wonderful record. Barring his bad year in 1889 he did marvelous work from 1881 to 1887. Which hitters in Demand.

The gradual change quite destroyed their effectiveness. The batter of the eightles had the privilege of calling for a built that he liked, high, alove the beit and below the shoulder, low, below the helt and above the knee. This, of course, was a great advantage which the hitter of the nineties did not have. The advantage of having the pitcher's feet faither away is that of the latter-day player. After all, one about offers the other.

Lefthand Hitters in Demand.

The gradual change quite destroyed their effectiveness. The battery of the life had held the privilege of calling for a built that he liked, high, alove the beit and below the shoulder, low. I have the beit and below the shoulder, lower between the hitter of the nineties did not have. The advantage of having the pitcher's feet faither away is that of the pitcher's feet faither all one about offers the other.

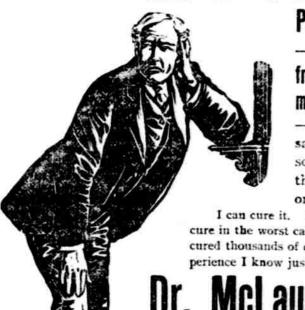
Lefthand Hitters in Demand.

The gradual change from left right to be the state of the pitcher's feet faither and about offers the state of the state of the pitcher's feet faither and about offers the state of the sta

To be sure the chief difference between he batting conditions of the eightles and hose of the ninetics was the greater dis-

poly inspecial should be selected as firster in the selection of the St. Louis Browne's restinces. Thus the champions of 19st should be some a percent faster and better than the common than the co east, and the eighties bring out the setf. The plichers had been miking curves to suit a shorter distance. After years of act that Dave Orr was a great hitter some to suit a shorter distance. After years of practice at that distance, they found the change hard to make. Indeed many fine

RHEUMATICS



Pains in your joints--Pains in your back -Pains from hip to knee-Pains that move from one place to another and make your life miserable—They are Rheumatism

-that awful grinding pain, of which a patient said: "It feels just as if somebody had put my sore knee in a vise and turned the screws until they could go no further, and then given them one more twist to be sure."

I can cure it. I can give relief sometimes in three hours, a certain cure in the worst cases in from one to ten days. My Electric Belt has cured thousands of cases of Rhenmatism, and with my twenty years' experience I know just how to apply it.

the pain; it arouses a vigorous circulation of blood through the afflicted part, freeing the tissues from obstruction, dissolving the uric acid and driving the impurity from the body. It cures by removing the cause. Nothing but electricity properly applied can do this. My Belt does it.

CURES WHILE YOU SLEEP.

It never burns or blisters, as it has my special cushion electrodes and regulator. It is as good for women as for men. Warranted in every case for one year. A strong, continuous current that you can feel.

RHEUMATISM.

St. Louis, November 18, 1899. Dr. McLaugh 'n: Dear S'r Some time ago I had an obfinate c-se of rheumatism in my limbs and back, which compelled me to go on crutches. I went to Hot prings, Ark., nd also to Okawville, fil., but got no relief. As a last resort I purchased one of your Beits, and in one month I was absolutely cured, and have not had an ache or a polo since. It nade a new man of me, and I feel grateful to you, and am constantly telling others my exp rience. I am most grat.-HENRY LOESCH, Busch's Private Stables,

as he was pitching, not helding that year, I hardly regarded it as fair to charge it up in his account. Mad I done so he would trail along far down the list of old-timers. This is at best but a poor attempt to properly lay the case before the basebull public, but journalistic pures and time are limited. As

fifty-five, that palchers all through are much superior to what they were. "Whereas, says tail Joyce, "Radbourne, Keefe, Charkson, Carruthers and Foutz were about all the crack plachers in sixteen clubs. I can name you thirty first-class men in clubs to-day, any one of whom is quite the equal of any of the great pitchers of the last decade. Weich, Fogarty and Johnston were quite as assol as any fielders of to-day, but there are thirty men in the first-class bunch now here; there was three then. Dunlap and Pfeffer were kings of all time, but there are a dozen where there were two. In a word the general average is higher, though individual cases may show the oligitimers quite the equals, if not the superior, of the best men of io-day."

In picking the representative hitters of

best men of in-day."

In picking the representative hitters of both eras this point is impressed upon you very forcibly. It is no trouble at all to pick the best dezen batters of the eightles, but it is simply impossible to properly and accurately choose the eight best hitters of the nineties. Many persons will naturally take executions.

MR. SPRAGUE SAYS

The Delicatessen Lunch Rooms use one thousand dozen linen napkins a year, ODDS AND ENDS. Though Russis is one of the greatest lumber-reducing countries in the world, considerable unntities of finer wood, such as cabinet work woods, reservood, mahogany, etc., are imported

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COLORED TALENT ON

How a Director Utilized Raw Material for "Aida."

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC. The "bit of color" given the production of Aida" at the Music Hull recently was a "where did you find them?" was the questopic for discussion and a theme for speculation by many who witnessed the magsecond act. It was evident, from all parts second act. It was evident, from all parts some of them work here in the buildof the hall, that the "bit of color" was ing." he explained. "Four of the men are
not artificial—that the Ethiopian slaves and junitors, two of the women do washing for

Thompson did his best hitting from 1831 to 1855, at a period when Philadelphia had the 1855, at a period when Philadelphia had the lacts, in the foyer, on homeward-bound acts, in the foyer, on homeward-bound cars, Even there the questions did not rest. They were carried to dinner tables among its members.

O'Neill had an average of 272 in 1884, but me he was totabling not fielding that year.

The four pickaninnies who were applauded or Neill had an average of 272 in 1884, but is he was pitching, not fielding that year,

each time they brought in the King's jewel box, and took seats on the steps of the throne-"Where on earth did they come from?" was the question which followed

"Yes, I know, but what country did you

"Don't know bout that, been, but I come

McKean on the list, perhaps McGraw may find opponents. At least twenty men could be picked, who, on seven years, would average quite as well, if not better, than Davis, McKean and McGraw. Elmer Smith, Stenzel, Kelly, Jeanthas, Jimmie Ryan, Bill Lange, Fred Tenney, Bill Jeyez and others almost forgotten would go higher. Lajole is not considered because his length of service has been under five years. Thus the imposing number of great hitters, 20 men, that can be found in the nineties proves that the general excellence of play is much above what it was in former years, or that the extra five feet of pitching distance made a huge batting difference. It is eminently proper and safe to assume that the same all-round improvement extends, in even greater degree to other branches of the game.

Owing to the difficulty of properly selecting the eight best men entitled beyond cavil or doubt to rank as the best hitters of the past seven years, I was guided by the general popular sentiment which regards great sluggers as being great hitters. McKean's reputation as a slugger, which the records show to be false, won him his place here. To his credit it must be said that his hitting was largely of the "pinch" or timely variety, thus his .325 average probably sent in as many runs as Delehanty's .385, for the laiter is a notoriously bad "pinch" hitter.

At this there was a roar of laughter from the troupe, which Mr. Temple's understudy rebuked in true "behind-the-scenes" fash-

When peace had been re-established the black man resumed his remarks, "Wouldn't that kill you?" he exclaimed. "We nisgers fool all them white folks as easy as that?" He had to stop a while to suppress his desire to laugh.

there by the sacred cow? Well, she's my there by the sucred cow? Well, she's my old woman, and that how-legged little chap that carries the box is our baby. John-that's our oldest boy-helps to tote the thing that here stands on, and 'Liza-that's the next one-she's one of the captives. Between us we makes more out of this show than we does at work, and I wish it

on his features which would have done credit to a cannibal. While, Alda, Amneris, Rhadames and the King were trying to untangle the knots in the love story of the opera, and everybody

MUSIC HALL STAGE.

Egyptian ax-men were not made up for their parts, but that knewledge did not suffice.

Where Stage Director Temple got his wearers of leopard skins and manacles—whether they were imported or berrowed from some congress of nations—whether they were trained actors—these questions and hundreds similar were heard between acts, in the fover, on homeward-bound if we wanted them, and it wouldn't take if we wanted them, and it wouldn't take in the actors—these questions are the fover, on homeward-bound if we wanted them, and it wouldn't take in the actors—the form and the fover.

to the first of the second for its own sake, in the second for putting some finishing touches on the prophet's heard, and showing a cherus girl how to adjust her sandals, determined to take advantage of his preoccupation and make an investigation on his own hook. Approaching one of the biggest and blackest of the ax-men-when he didn't have signs that he'd like to see the interpreter.

The black man looked puzzled for a few seconds, took in the situation and grinned. "What in the name of goodness is you trying to git at, boss?" was his first ob-servation.

"Oh, you can speak English, can you?" said the reporter, much relieved.
"Don't know whether I can or not; but I

speaks what you speaks."
"Where did you come from?" "Gratiot street."

"Memphis."

from Memphis."
"How did you come?"

"Where did you start from?" "That's it-you were raised in Memphis

"Well, sir," he went on, "I works at driving mules in the daytime, and plays at carryin' this ax at night. I makes most as much in the night as I does in the day, and it zin't like work at all. "You see that gingerbread 'oman over

Recently Napeleon's boots were put up at ancetton, and were bought by a Strasburg antiquary for the trifling sum of 25 marks thetween 25 and 50, a ridiculously small sum for such interesting footgear. The boots were made by an Alsatian man named Moll, who received for them the sum of \$30, and the Emperor were them at his coronation. Then they passed into the possession of the great painter, David, who utilized them for his ecconation picture. After a time, they were returned to their maker, who went hack to his nutive village. At his death they became the property of the commune, and now, at leaf, they form part of the collection of a worthy antiquary.

Read the aumouncement of the Hotel Empire, New York City, on page opposite editorial of this paper. show than we does at work, and I wish it would last from Chrismus to Chrismus."

A trumpet blast broke in on the conversation at this point, and the black man hurried off to get his ax and fall in line. "Watch me fool 'em." he whispered as he marched by the next minute with a scowl

ly I den't know-you'll have to see Juitus," was his reply.

tion that brought him back to earth. "Real-

and hotels.
"I could get five hundred in a day's time if we wanted them, and it wouldn't take two hours to teach them all they have to do.

Mr. Temple explained that their natural aptitude for music made it easy for his colored people to learn their steps, that they hever got out of time, and were quick to catch any little "business" expected of

Assassination in American Politics. When Richard Lawrence, with hostile in-tent, snapped two pistos at President Jackson, in 1835, Jackson charged the act to the instigation of his political enemies. Although the partisan spirit was more intense and vindictive in those "good old days" than it has been in the past quarter of a century, the American people were not impressed with that accusation, and when Lawrence was shown to be partially issane and was locked up in an asylum they thought that the life of an American President was in no peril from an assassin.
This assumption, however, was to have a bloody refunction in the cases of Lincoln and Gardeld in the coming years.
Still, considering the bitterness in which political contests are often wased in the

Chited States, assassinations of high pub-lic officials are notably few. Thomas H. Benton Intimated that there was a plot among some of the Calhour Southern polilic officials are notably few. Thomas H. Benton intimated that there was a plot among some of the Calhoun Southern politicians to kill him, and appeared to think that Senator Foote of Missinsippi, with whom he had an encounter in Congress, was implicated in it. There is no doubt that the piotters who assassinated Lincoln in 1865 intended to kill every member in his Cabinat, and Scoretary Seward and his son were actually attacked in their own house by the conspirators. Senator Summer's death in 1874 was from the effects of the murderous attacks on him by Congressman Preston it. Brooks of South Carolina in 1856, though the assal and himself died many years before the assalled.

In no other country having representative institutions was podites so full of morial dynamite as it was in South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louislana, Arkansas and two or three other of the ex-Confederate States during the reconstruction period of 1865-77 yet the kiding of public officers was not one of the Carolina was not one of the Carolina was not one of the Carolina was not one

"That's it—you were raised in Memphis and came to this country from Cairo to act in plays?"

"No, sir; I didn't, neither. I came here to drive a coal wagon."

"What do Egyptians know about coal wagons."

"Boss, I kinder thinks youse mixed. I ain't no 'Gyptian. I was bern in Memphis, Tenn., and moved to Cairo, Ill., where my mammy died, and from there I come here on a boat."

The dialogue was interrupted at this point by a giggle at the reporter's side, and looking around he saw the whole troupe of Ethiopians choking back smiles at his expense. The black man, seeing the newsman's embarrassment, sought to make things pleasanter by continuing:

"The folks out there (pointing toward the curtain) don't think we're wild niggers from Africa, or somewhar, does they?"

"Of course they do."

At this there was a roar of laughter from the troupe which Mr. Temple's understudy the troupe which Mr. Temple's understudy the troupe which Mr. Temple's understudy the trouper which Mr. Temple's understudy the trouper which Mr. Temple's understudy the trouper which Mr. Temple's understudy the troup of the true of the interest on the construction period of 1865-77 yet the killing of public officates duribly rare. Koutheky, which was not end of the Confederate States, has been a "dark and bloody ground" from the klays of Dantel Boody to these of the present feudists in Clay and the other mountain counties, yet Goods was the first man in exalted political station who met death by violence in that State.

There are at least two reasons for the comparative immunity of high public official station who met death by violence in that State.

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There are at least two reasons for the comparative immunity of high public official station who met death by violence in that State.

The dialogue was interrupted at this point of its the first man in excluding the distribution of the confederate States, has been a "dark a

CATARRH CAN BE CURED.

CATARRH CAN BE CURED.

Catarrh is a kindred aliment of consumption long considered incurable, and yet there is one remedy that will positively cure catarrh in any of its stages. For many years this remedy was used by the late Dr. Stevens, a widely noted authority on all diseases of the throat and lungs. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human sufferins. I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Catarrh, Asthma, Consumption and nervous diseases, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using, Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 20 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.





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